

Releases to the Street From The Massachusetts Department of Correction During 2006

Massachusetts Department of Correction



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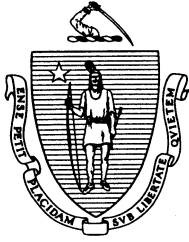
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Acknowledgments

The publication of this report would not be possible without the assistance of Research Analyst Christopher Calia and Systems Analyst Ulises Pineda.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the Research and Planning Division.

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Publication No 08-133-02 DOC - 56 pgs. - 60 cps. 6-03-2008

Approved by: Ellen Bickelman, State Purchasing Agent

Important Definition

The population covered in this report, termed the ‘release population’, includes only those inmates who have been released to the street. It includes any criminally sentenced inmate released from a Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) facility as well as DOC inmates released from other correctional facilities. Under this definition, DOC inmates released from Massachusetts Houses of Correction, other states’ correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons during 2006 are also included in the population. The population described in this report includes the following:

- ❖ **Individuals released to the street via parole**
- ❖ **Individuals released to the street on good conduct discharge, or those released from a sentence prior to serving the maximum term of the sentence due to earned good time credit (i.e. jail credit days, program participation, etc.)**
- ❖ **Individuals released to street via expiration of sentence**
- ❖ **Individuals transferred from another state, Federal authority, or county correctional facility and subsequently released to the street from a DOC Facility**

Executive Summary

- During 2006, there were 2,391 criminally sentenced inmates released to the street from the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Department of Correction, an increase of 13 or 1% of releases to the street from 2005.
- Of the 2,391 releases to the street during 2006, 66% were by expiration of sentence and 34% were paroled. The percentage paroled was slightly higher for females (35% of the 862 females) than for males (34% of the 1,529 males).
- Seventy-one percent of the 2,391 inmates released to the street during 2006 were Caucasian, followed by African American (27%). Caucasian inmates made up 85% of the female release population, with African American inmates accounting for 12% of the females released. For the male releases, 64% were Caucasian inmates and 35% African American inmates.
- Twenty-two percent of the inmates released to the street reported a Hispanic ethnicity: 12% for females and more than twice that for males, 28%.
- Of the total releases to the street, 84% reported not being married at the time of incarceration: 69% never married, 14% divorced, and 1% widowed; 12% reported being married.
- The average age of inmates at the time of their release to the street during 2006 was 35.6 years, ranging from 17 to 82 years of age. Average age at release was slightly lower for females (34.0 years) than males (36.4 years).
- Approximately 23% of male releases to the street reported a release address in Boston, 9% to Springfield and 7% to Worcester. Female offenders most often reported Boston (12%) and Worcester (10%) release addresses.
- Of the release to the street population, 20% reported an anticipated release address in Suffolk County, followed by Middlesex County with 18%. For females, it was 26% to Middlesex County, followed by 24% to Worcester County. For males, 25% to Suffolk County and 13% to Middlesex County.
- Violent offenders (inmates serving a governing Person or Sex offense) accounted for 41% of the 2006 releases to the street. The remaining 59% of the releases were non-violent offenders: 27% were incarcerated for a Drug offense, 17% for a Property offense and 15% were for "Other" offenses.
- There were significant gender differences in the governing offense for released inmates. Fifty-five percent of males released to the street in 2006 served a sentence for a Violent (Person or Sex) offense, whereas only 17% of females released in 2006 served a sentence for a Violent (Person or Sex) offense.

- Of the 1,529 males released to the street in 2006, 98% were released from a state prison sentence. Only 10% of the 862 female releases were serving a *state prison* sentence; the majority (90%) of the females were serving *county* sentences.
- On average females released from a State Prison sentence served 3.4 years, while male inmates released from a State Prison sentence served an average of 4.8 years¹. The average time served for females released from county sentences served at the MA DOC was 5 months.
- The average time served² for inmates serving a sentence for a governing **violent** offense was 5.3 years. Female violent offenders served an average of 1.7 years, compared to male violent offenders who served 5.8 years on average.
- **Non-violent** offenders released in 2006 had an average time served¹ of 2.2 years. Females who had a governing non-violent offense served an average of 6.6 months while male non-violent offenders served an average of 3.7 years.
- Of the 2,391 total inmates released to the street during 2006, 59% were released from medium security. In addition, 33% were released from minimum or pre-release security, 5% were released from a maximum security facility, and 3% were released from county and other state/federal facilities.

¹ See Glossary “Time-Served.”

² The time served calculations are based on inmates who served state, county, reformatory, or out-of-state/federal sentences released in 2006 (excluding those who were parole or probation violators and those with complex sentences.)

Highlights and Trends

Releases to the Street from MA DOC 2002 – 2006

- **Number of Releases:** During 2006, there were 2,391 inmates released to the street from the jurisdiction of the MA DOC, an increase of 13 inmates (1%) from 2005. In comparison to 2002, there were 239 fewer releases (9%) in 2006. The male release to the street population dropped from 1,885 releases in 2002 to 1,529 in 2006, a 19% decrease. The female releases to the street increased by 16% when comparing 2002 and 2006 release years, from 745 to 862 releases.
- **Parole:** When comparing the 2002 and 2006 releases to the street, there has been a decrease of 1% in the number of the paroled release population. During 2005, 35% of the releases to the street were paroled, compared to 34% of the 2006 release to the street population. From 2002 to 2003, the percentage of release to the street population paroled and released via expiration of sentence remained unchanged at 33% and 67%, respectively.
- **Age:** When comparing 2002 and 2006 age upon release to the street data, male inmates under 40 have decreased by 26%; females under 40 have increased by 9%. From 2002 to 2006, males 19 or younger have decreased by 60% from 15 to 6 in number, while females of the same age have increased by 40% from 20 to 28 in number.
- **Governing Offense – Violent /Non-Violent:** There were 985 (41% of all releases to street) violent offenders released to the street in 2006. Fifty-five percent of males and 17% of females released to the street were incarcerated for a violent offense. These violent offenders served an average of 63 months (roughly 5 years) while non-violent offenders served an average of 26 months (roughly 2 years).
- **Race:** Over the trend period 2002 to 2006, Caucasian inmates fluctuated between 65% and 74% of the release to the street population. During this period, the amount of *male* Caucasian inmates released to the street decreased by 25% while the number of *female* Caucasian inmates released increased by 16%. When comparing 2002 to 2006, the number of African American inmates released to the street *decreased* by 4% for both males and females.
- **Hispanic Ethnicity:** During 2002 to 2006 the number of males being released to the street who reported their ethnicity as Hispanic declined by 11%. Over this same trend period, the number of Hispanic females released to the street increased by 26%. Also during this period, the percentage of Hispanic females ranged each year between 11% and 13% of the release to the street population. The percentage of Hispanic males ranged from 26% to 29% during 2002 to 2006.
- **Security Level of Release Facility:** From 2002 to 2006 the number of males released to the street from maximum security steadily decreased from 193 to 115 releases resulting in a 40% decrease during this time period. Similarly, the number of males

released to the street from medium security steadily declined from 1,047 in 2002 to 779 in 2005, followed by a slight increase in 2006 to 817, resulting in a 22% decrease. Male inmates released to the street from a County, Federal, or Interstate facility steadily decreased from 97 to 55 releases resulting in a 43% decrease over the trend period of 2002 to 2006. Conversely, during this same time period the number of males released from minimum/pre-release security fluctuated but increased in percentage from 2003-2006.

- While releases to the street for females increased by 16% from 2002 to 2006, the number of females released to the street from minimum/pre-release security grew by 145% when comparing 2002 and 2006 releases, increasing from 102 to 250. By 2006, 29% of the females released to the street were released from minimum/pre-release security. There has been a continuous increase in females released from minimum/pre-release security thereby decreasing the percentage of females released from medium security each year.
- Governing Offense Category: From 2002 to 2006, the proportions of inmate releases by offense category remained steady, particularly for female releases. Roughly half of all females were incarcerated for either a Property or Drug offense (25% for each offense type). There was fluctuation by offense type for males released to the street over the trend period. Thirty-three to forty-six percent of males were incarcerated for Person offenses, 18% - 26% for Drug offenses, and 10% - 15% for Property offenses.
- Type of Sentence: During 2006, 98% of the 1,529 male releases to the street were serving a State Prison sentence compared to 83% of the 1,885 males released to the street during 2002; the proportion of male inmates serving Reformatory sentences also decreased. Releases from County sentences have seen dramatic decreases over the same trend period. The percentage of county sentenced males to the release population dropped from 11% of the 2002 releases, (n=215) to 1% of the 2006 releases (n=9). (These changes can be attributed to the elimination of Reformatory sentences with the implementation of the Truth-in-Sentencing law for offenses occurring after June 30th, 1994.)
- Over the trend period of 2002 to 2006, the percentage of females released to the street after serving a State Prison sentence increased marginally from 9% in 2002 to 10% in 2006 of the female release to the street population. County sentence females have remained fairly stable, decreasing in percentage from 91% in 2002 to 90% in 2006, but still representing the vast majority of criminally sentenced females released from the DOC.

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Introduction

This report is a statistical description of releases to the street from the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) during the 2006 calendar year. This report includes **those individuals who were released to the street by the authority of the Parole Board, or by expiration of sentence/certificate of discharge. Expiration of Sentence includes inmates released by Good Conduct Discharge.** A companion release report, “Releases from the Massachusetts Department of Correction During 2006”, reports on inmates released by parole or expiration of sentence, certificate of discharge to the street as well as other jurisdictions, consecutive sentences, or warrants: criminal or civil.

The following populations have been **excluded** from this report:

- ❖ **Individuals released via parole or expiration of sentence to other jurisdictions including another state, federal authority, or immigration (n=163)**
- ❖ **Individuals released to another sentence at the Department of Correction or a Massachusetts House of Correction (n=163)**
- ❖ **Individuals released to a civil commitment at the Department of Correction (n=60)**
- ❖ **Individuals released to a warrant (n=235)**
- ❖ **Individuals sentenced to the Department of Correction, subsequently transferred to another correctional authority, and thereafter released to the street**
- ❖ **Individuals transferred from another state, Federal authority, or county correctional facility and subsequently released from a DOC facility**

This report is focused on offenders released from a criminal sentence. Therefore, excluded from this report are Bridgewater State Hospital and Massachusetts Alcohol & Substance Abuse Center **civil commitments and detainees** who were released during the year. (Criminally sentenced inmates released from Bridgewater State Hospital are **included**.) Civil commitments and detainees were excluded for the following reasons: 1) the reporting system for civilly committed inmates is not as extensive as that for the criminally sentenced population; therefore the majority of the data would fall into the “not reported” category in the tables, 2) individuals who are awaiting trial or are pre-trial detainees have not been sentenced. Also, because they are not sentenced, limited information is available about this population.

Individuals who were released by a court order, those who may have escaped from a DOC facility or inmates who died in custody are also **excluded** from this report. Individuals who were released more than once during 2006 are counted as separate cases.

This report presents tables that contain information on all release types listed above in four major categories: 1) personal background characteristics, 2) the nature of the current offense, 3) release characteristics for these individuals, 4) an analysis of violent and non-violent offenders, and 5) trends 2002 – 2006. The first table shows a ten-year trend, and the rest of the trend tables reflect a five-year period. All tables are broken down by gender. The 2006 Release to Street report is the first year that the analysis of violent and non-violent offenders is presented.

Beginning with the 2005 Release Report, the Release Address is reported instead of Last Known Address. See associated tables and glossary for definition.

The data contained in this report is derived from the inmate database maintained by the Department of Correction. Please note that much of the personal background data of the offenders is **self-reported** and mostly represents information at time of admission to the DOC. Also, individuals may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. **The offense reported is that which is associated with the sentence that governs the inmate's maximum discharge date.**

Note that due to rounding, some percentages may not add up to 100%. Please refer to the Glossary in the back of the report for the definition of terms and offenses used throughout the report.

Demographic Characteristics
of the MA DOC 2006
Release to the Street Population

Table 1**MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006:
Gender**

	Number of Releases to Street	(%)
Male	1,529	64%
Female	862	36%
Total	2,391	100%

The total number of criminally sentenced individuals released to the street from the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction in 2006 was 2,391, an increase of 1% (n = 13) from the number of releases to the street in 2005. The number of males released to the street in 2006 increased 4% (n = 53) from the previous year and the number of females released to the street decreased by 4% (n = 40).

Table 2**MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Race by Gender (Self-Reported)**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	733	85%	975	64%	1,708	71%
African American/Black	102	12%	538	35%	640	27%
Asian	2	0%	6	0%	8	0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0%	5	0%	6	0%
Other	24	3%	5	0%	29	1%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

While the majority of all 2006 releases to the street were Caucasian, Caucasian females had a much higher percentage (85%) than their male counterparts (64%). African American/Black offenders made up most of the remaining population, with males having a much higher percentage of African American/Black than females.

Table 3

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Hispanic Ethnicity³ by Gender (Self-Reported)

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Hispanic	101	12%	431	28%	532	22%
Not Hispanic	761	88%	1,098	72%	1,859	78%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Twenty-two percent of all inmates release to the street in 2006 reported that they were Hispanic, 28% for males, and 12% for females.

While the female release to street population had similar ratios to **all** female releases (as described in the *Releases from the Massachusetts Department of Correction During 2006* report) for Hispanic ethnicity, men were notably different. There were approximately 4% (n = 109) fewer Hispanics in the male release to street population than in all of the releases. The majority of the Hispanic male releases that were not released to the street were released to Immigration. For all Hispanic female releases in 2006 that were not released to the street, the majority were released via expiration of sentence to a warrant.

Table 4

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Primary Language (Self-Reported) by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
English	810	94%	1,376	90%	2,186	91%
Spanish	50	6%	149	10%	199	8%
Portuguese	1	0%	2	0%	3	0%
Khmer	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Arabic	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Vietnamese	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

English was by far the most predominant reported language spoken by offenders released to the street in 2006, with Spanish following second for 10% of males and 6% of the female speakers.

³ See Glossary note on "Race/Ethnicity" for explanation of change to race definition.

Table 5

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Age at Incarceration by Gender

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
15	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
16	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
17	1	0%	6	0%	7	0%
18	9	1%	42	3%	51	2%
19	33	4%	43	3%	76	3%
20	21	2%	63	4%	84	4%
21	29	3%	63	4%	92	4%
22	24	3%	70	5%	94	4%
23	52	6%	66	4%	118	5%
24	30	3%	66	4%	96	4%
25-29 Years	144	17%	335	22%	479	20%
30-34 Years	128	15%	256	17%	384	16%
35-39 Years	149	17%	202	13%	351	15%
40-44 Years	135	16%	150	10%	285	12%
45-49 Years	70	8%	86	6%	156	7%
50-54 Years	26	3%	51	3%	77	3%
55-59 Years	10	1%	21	1%	31	1%
60-64 Years	1	0%	6	0%	7	0%
65-69 Years	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
70 Years or Older	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Table 6

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Age at Release by Gender

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
17 Years	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
18 Years	4	0%	0	0%	4	0%
19 Years	23	3%	6	0%	29	1%
20 Years	20	2%	16	1%	36	2%
21 Years	25	3%	25	2%	50	2%
22 Years	25	3%	28	2%	53	2%
23 Years	38	4%	34	2%	72	3%
24 Years	45	5%	44	3%	89	4%
25-29 Years	137	16%	308	20%	445	19%
30-34 Years	129	15%	261	17%	390	16%
35-39 Years	148	17%	275	18%	423	18%
40-44 Years	147	17%	225	15%	372	16%
45-49 Years	81	9%	125	8%	206	9%
50-54 Years	26	3%	88	6%	114	5%
55-59 Years	11	1%	47	3%	58	2%
60-64 Years	2	0%	32	2%	34	1%
65-69 Years	0	0%	10	1%	10	0%
70 Years or Older	0	0%	5	0%	5	0%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

As seen in tables 5 and 6, there was a five year difference for male offenders between their average age at incarceration and their average age at release.

Females had a difference of less than 1 year, clearly indicating shorter sentences. Offenders were in their early 30's when incarcerated, and in their mid 30's when released, and on average female offenders were older than male offenders at incarceration and younger when they were released.

Table 7

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Marital Status by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Never Married	580	67%	1,080	71%	1,660	69%
Divorced	108	13%	231	15%	339	14%
Married	98	11%	195	13%	293	12%
Widowed/Widower	10	1%	11	1%	21	1%
Separated	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Partner/Live-In	6	1%	2	0%	8	0%
Not Reported	60	7%	10	1%	70	3%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

The majority of both male and female offenders released to the street in 2006 were single.

Table 8

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Release Address (Self-Reported) Top Ten Cities

	Female	(%)		Male	(%)		Total	(%)
Boston	104	12%	Boston	357	23%	Boston	461	19%
Worcester	87	10%	Springfield	140	9%	Worcester	191	8%
Brockton	37	4%	Worcester	104	7%	Springfield	147	6%
Framingham	33	4%	New Bedford	58	4%	Framingham	78	3%
Lowell	32	4%	Framingham	45	3%	Brockton	73	3%
Lynn	29	3%	Lowell	40	3%	Lowell	72	3%
Ashland	24	3%	Lynn	38	2%	New Bedford	68	3%
Lawrence	21	2%	Brockton	36	2%	Lynn	67	3%
Fitchburg	19	2%	Fall River	35	2%	Lawrence	55	2%
Cambridge	16	2%	Lawrence	34	2%	Fall River	39	2%
Sub-Total	402	47%	Sub-Total	887	58%	Sub-Total	1,251	52%
Other MA Cities/Towns	424	49%	Other MA Cities	540	35%	Other MA Cities/Towns	1002	42%
Outside MA	36	4%	Outside MA	102	7%	Outside MA	138	6%
Total	862	100%	Total	1,529	100%	Total	2,391	100%

The city with the greatest number of reported release addresses for the 2006 release to street population was Boston. Almost a quarter of all males returned to Boston compared to only 12% of female releases. While approximately a quarter of women had a release address of either Boston or Worcester, it appeared that the remaining female population was distributed across the rest of the state.⁴

⁴ The wide distribution of self-reported release addresses is likely a result of the fact that the majority of female releases are county sentenced.

Table 9**MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Release Address by MA County
by Gender (Self-Reported)**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Suffolk County	107	12%	381	25%	488	20%
Middlesex County	228	26%	193	13%	421	18%
Worcester County	208	24%	177	12%	385	16%
Essex County	107	12%	122	8%	229	10%
Hampden County	11	1%	184	12%	195	8%
Bristol County	25	3%	137	9%	162	7%
Plymouth County	71	8%	81	5%	152	6%
Norfolk County	56	6%	68	4%	124	5%
Barnstable County	8	1%	36	2%	44	2%
Berkshire County	1	0%	23	2%	24	1%
Hampshire County	1	0%	18	1%	19	1%
Franklin County	2	0%	5	0%	7	0%
Dukes County	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Nantucket County	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Out of State	36	4%	102	7%	138	6%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Twenty percent of the total population reported an address upon release to street located in Suffolk County. While a quarter of the males reported Suffolk County, 50% of women reported a release address either Middlesex County or Worcester County.⁵

⁵ The counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Hampden, and Suffolk house females in their county correctional facilities. This is important to note as it effects the distribution of release addresses for females.

Current Offense
of the MA DOC 2006
Release to the Street Population

Table 10

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Current Offense by Gender: General Categories

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Person	135	16%	703	46%	838	35%
Sex	8	1%	139	9%	147	6%
Property	241	28%	177	12%	418	17%
Drug	232	27%	403	26%	635	27%
Other	246	29%	107	7%	353	15%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Current offenses for offenders released to the street in 2006 varied greatly between men and women. While 46% of males had Person offenses, over 50% of females had either Property or Drug offenses. The greatest number of women had Other offenses, comprising 29% of females (246).

Table 11

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Crimes Against the Person by Gender

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Armed Robbery	12	9%	242	34%	254	30%
Assault/A&B Dangerous Weapon	29	21%	114	16%	143	17%
Unarmed Robbery	5	4%	93	13%	98	12%
Armed Assault w/Intent To Rob/Murder	6	4%	72	10%	78	9%
Assault/A&B	54	40%	5	1%	59	7%
Manslaughter	7	5%	34	5%	41	5%
Murder 2 nd Degree	0	0%	36	5%	36	4%
Unarmed Robbery, Victim 60+	1	1%	13	2%	14	2%
Assault to Rob Not Being Armed	1	1%	13	2%	14	2%
Kidnapping	2	1%	12	2%	14	2%
Vehicular Homicide	6	4%	7	1%	13	2%
Carjacking	0	0%	12	2%	12	1%
Armed Assault in Dwelling Houses	0	0%	10	1%	10	1%
Assault w/Intent to Commit Murder	1	1%	7	1%	8	1%
Attempted Murder	2	1%	4	1%	6	1%
Accessory After the Fact	1	1%	5	1%	6	1%
Mayhem	0	0%	6	1%	6	1%
A&B Upon Elderly/Disabled	1	1%	4	1%	5	1%
Murder 2 nd – Juvenile Offender Law	0	0%	4	1%	4	0%
Accessory Before the Fact	1	1%	3	0%	4	0%
Assault w/Intent to Commit Felony	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Armed Assault w/Intent to Rob/Murder, Victim 60+	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
Confine/Put in Fear For Purpose of Stealing	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Stalking	1	1%	1	0%	2	0%
Conspiracy	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
A&B Upon a Child	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Violation of Civil Rights	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	135	100%	703	100%	838	100%

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Out of the relatively few female offenders with Person offenses, the majority (61%) were incarcerated for either ‘Assault/Assault and Battery’ or ‘Assault/Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon’. ‘Armed Robbery’ comprised another 9%.

Of the males who were released to the street in 2006 who had Person offenses, 34% served sentences for ‘Armed Robbery’. In addition, ‘Assault/Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon’ comprised 16%, and ‘Unarmed Robbery’ made up another 13%.

Table 12

MA DOC Releases in 2006: Sex Offenses by Gender						
	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Rape And Abuse Of Child (Statutory)	1	13%	60	43%	61	41%
Rape Of Child <16 W/Force	0	0%	24	17%	24	16%
Indecent A&B On Child <14	3	38%	18	13%	21	14%
Rape	0	0%	14	10%	14	10%
Aggravated Rape	0	0%	10	7%	10	7%
Indecent A&B On Victim 14+	0	0%	3	2%	3	2%
Unnatural Acts	3	38%	0	0%	3	2%
Sex Offenses Involving A Minor	1	13%	2	1%	3	2%
Assault w/Intent To Commit Rape	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Indecent A&B On Mentally Retarded Victim	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Other Sex Offenses	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Assault w/Intent To Commit Rape, Child <16	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
Incest	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
Total	8	100%	139	100%	147	100%

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Of the 2,391 total releases to the street in 2006, only 147 were incarcerated for Sex offenses. Of those offenders, 95% were male. Of the male sex offenders, 43% were incarcerated for ‘Statutory Rape and Abuse of a Child’.

Table 13

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Property Offenses by Gender						
	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Larceny/Stealing	102	42%	22	12%	124	30%
Unarmed Burglary/Breaking & Entering	27	11%	92	52%	119	28%
Forgery & Uttering	28	12%	3	2%	31	7%
Shoplifting	28	12%	0	0%	28	7%
Theft Of Motor Vehicle Or Non-Motor Vehicle	11	5%	17	10%	28	7%
Receiving Stolen Goods	12	5%	7	4%	19	5%
Larceny From The Person	10	4%	7	4%	17	4%
Arson And Attempted Arson	2	1%	14	8%	16	4%
Destruction Of Property	9	4%	2	1%	11	3%
Fraud	6	2%	1	1%	7	2%
Larceny From Elder Or Disabled Person	4	2%	2	1%	6	1%
Possession Of Burglary Tools	0	0%	5	3%	5	1%
Burglary, Armed Or An Assault	0	0%	4	2%	4	1%
Common And Notorious Thief	1	0%	1	1%	2	0%
Embezzlement	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	241	100%	177	100%	418	100%

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Table 14

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Drug Offenses by Gender						
	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Class B - Dist Or Possession w/Intent To Dist	34	15%	70	17%	104	16%
Possession Of Controlled Substance – No Class Specified	97	42%	1	0%	98	15%
Class A - Distribution Or Possession w/Intent To Dist	19	8%	78	19%	97	15%
*Specific Class B - Trafficking 14-28 Grams	11	5%	74	18%	85	13%
*Specific Class B - Dist Or Possession w/Intent To Dist	5	2%	40	10%	45	7%
*Drug Violation, School/Park	2	1%	37	9%	39	6%
Possession Of Hypodermic Syringe/Instrument	31	13%	0	0%	31	5%
*Specific Class B - Trafficking 28-100 Grams	2	1%	24	6%	26	4%
*Class B - Dist Or Possession w/Intent To Dist, Subsequent	2	1%	18	4%	20	3%
*Class A - Dist Or Possession w/Intent To Dist, Subsequent	0	0%	15	4%	15	2%
Conspiracy To Violate Controlled Substance Act	7	3%	5	1%	12	2%
*Specific Class B - Dist Or Possession w/Intent To Dist, Subsequent	1	0%	11	3%	12	2%
*Specific Class B - Trafficking 200+ Grams	0	0%	10	2%	10	2%
*Class A - Trafficking 14-28 Grams	1	0%	7	2%	8	1%
*Specific Class B - Trafficking 100-200 Grams	0	0%	7	2%	7	1%
Class D - Dist Or Possession w/Intent To Dist	5	2%	0	0%	5	1%
Unlawful Possession Of Particular Cont Subs - Class A	4	2%	1	0%	5	1%
Being Present Where Heroin Is Kept	4	2%	0	0%	4	1%
Fraudulent Prescriptions	4	2%	0	0%	4	1%
*Class A - Trafficking 28-100 Grams	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%
*Class C - Dist Or Possession w/Intent To Dist, Subsequent	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
*Marijuana - Trafficking 50-100 Lbs	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Unlawful Possession Of Particular Cont Subs - Class B	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Unlawful Possession Of Particular Cont Subs - Class D	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	232	100%	403	100%	635	100%

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

***Denotes an offense which carries a mandatory minimum term.**

Subtotals – Mandatory* Drug Offenses:

Females: 25 (11%)

Males: 248 (62%)

Total Mandatory Drug Offenses: 273 (43%)

Note: Percents represent the percentage of total DRUG offenses that are mandatory.

The most common Drug offense for which a female was incarcerated was ‘Possession of a Controlled Substance – No Class Specified’ (42%). Male Drug offenses were more diverse with a sizeable number of males incarcerated for ‘Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute Class A’, ‘Trafficking (14 – 28 grams) Class B’, and ‘Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute Class B’.

Of the 635 inmates released to street from the MA DOC in 2006 that served a governing sentence for a Drug offense, 273 (43%) served a sentence with a mandatory term. The number of offenders that served a mandatory drug sentence increased 5% from 2005.

Table 15**MA DOC Releases in 2006: Other Offenses by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
OUI Alcohol Or Drugs, With Or Without Injury	66	27%	11	10%	77	22%
Prostitution	54	22%	0	0%	54	15%
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	47	19%	1	1%	48	14%
Other Weapon Offenses	3	1%	37	35%	40	11%
Weapons Violation Bartley-Fox Gun Law	2	1%	38	36%	40	11%
Other Decency/Public Peace Crime	30	12%	0	0%	30	8%
Leaving The Scene	12	5%	0	0%	12	3%
Attempt To Commit Crime	4	2%	6	6%	10	3%
Domestic Abuse Prevention	8	3%	0	0%	8	2%
Escape	1	0%	5	5%	6	2%
Trespassing	6	2%	0	0%	6	2%
Resisting Arrest	4	2%	2	2%	6	2%
Obstruction Of Justice	5	2%	0	0%	5	1%
Intimidation Of A Witness/Juror	0	0%	4	4%	4	1%
Perjury/Contempt Of Court	3	1%	0	0%	3	1%
Sale/Possession Of Alcohol To Minor < 21	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Delivering/Receiving Articles To Inmates	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
Habitual Criminal	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
Violation Of Labor Law	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
TOTAL	246	100%	107	100%	353	100%

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Sentencing, Release Characteristics,
and Security Levels of the MA DOC 2006
Release to the Street Population

Table 16

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Minimum Sentence by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Less Than 1 Year	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
1 to Less Than 2 Years	22	3%	111	7%	133	6%
2 to Less Than 3 Years	14	2%	271	18%	285	12%
3 to Less Than 4 Years	22	3%	399	26%	421	18%
4 to Less Than 5 Years	7	1%	176	12%	183	8%
5 to Less Than 6 Years	10	1%	180	12%	190	8%
6 to Less Than 7 Years	1	0%	65	4%	66	3%
7 to Less Than 8 Years	1	0%	60	4%	61	3%
8 to Less Than 9 Years	1	0%	31	2%	32	1%
9 to Less Than 10 Years	0	0%	25	2%	25	1%
10 to Less Than 11 Years	2	0%	57	4%	59	2%
11 to Less Than 12 Years	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%
12 to Less Than 13 Years	1	0%	22	1%	23	1%
13 to Less Than 14 Years	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
14 to Less Than 15 Years	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
15 to Less Than 16 Years	2	0%	25	2%	27	1%
16 to Less Than 17 Years	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
17 to Less Than 18 Years	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
18 to Less Than 19 Years	0	0%	8	1%	8	0%
19 to Less Than 20 Years	1	0%	2	0%	3	0%
20 Years or More	0	0%	14	1%	14	1%
*2nd Degree Life	0	0%	38	2%	38	2%
No Minimum Term	777	90%	38	2%	815	34%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

*Massachusetts Department of Correction inmates serving a Second - Degree Life sentence must serve a minimum of 15 years before they are eligible for parole. Please note: Of the 862 female inmates, 777 were serving a sentence at the MA DOC, which had no minimum term; the vast majority were county sentences.

Close to 70% of males released to the street in 2006 had minimum sentences that were between 2 and 6 years.

Table 17

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Maximum Sentence by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Less Than 1 Year	546	63%	2	0%	548	23%
1 to Less Than 2 Years	166	19%	54	4%	220	9%
2 to Less Than 3 Years	88	10%	136	9%	224	9%
3 to Less Than 4 Years	20	2%	365	24%	385	16%
4 to Less Than 5 Years	9	1%	179	12%	188	8%
5 to Less Than 6 Years	16	2%	274	18%	290	12%
6 to Less Than 7 Years	1	0%	87	6%	88	4%
7 to Less Than 8 Years	5	1%	69	5%	74	3%
8 to Less Than 9 Years	3	0%	38	2%	41	2%
9 to Less Than 10 Years	0	0%	26	2%	26	1%
10 to Less Than 11 Years	0	0%	83	5%	83	3%
11 to Less Than 12 Years	0	0%	5	0%	5	0%
12 to Less Than 13 Years	2	0%	39	3%	41	2%
13 to Less Than 14 Years	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
14 to Less Than 15 Years	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
15 to Less Than 16 Years	1	0%	45	3%	46	2%
16 to Less Than 17 Years	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
17 to Less Than 18 Years	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
18 to Less Than 19 Years	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%
20 Years or More	5	1%	77	5%	82	3%
*2nd Degree Life	0	0%	38	2%	38	2%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Please Note: Massachusetts Department of Correction inmates serving a Second Degree Life sentence must serve a minimum of 15 years before they are eligible for parole.

The vast majority of females (92%) had maximum sentence lengths of less than three years, with 63% having maximum sentences of less than 1 year. Fifty-four percent of males had maximum sentences between 3 and 6 years. The median maximum sentence for males was '5 to Less Than 6 Years'.

Table 18

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Type of Sentence by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
State Prison	85	10%	1,493	98%	1,578	66%
County	775	90%	9	1%	784	33%
Reformatory	1	0%	27	2%	28	1%
Other State, Federal	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Ninety percent of females in the 2006 release to street population served county (House of Correction) sentences; 98% of males served State Prison sentences.

Table 19

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Sentence Count* by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
One	352	41%	619	40%	971	41%
Two	199	23%	326	21%	525	22%
Three	122	14%	206	13%	328	14%
Four	72	8%	117	8%	189	8%
Five to Nine	105	12%	190	12%	295	12%
Ten to Nineteen	9	1%	60	4%	69	3%
Twenty or More	3	0%	11	1%	14	1%
Total	862	100%	1529	100%	2391	100%

*Number of sentences imposed for which an inmate is serving time. Please see glossary definition for more detail.

While sentence count varied for both males and females, approximately 40% of both sexes had only one sentence.

Table 20**MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Court From Which Committed by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
District Courts	738	86%	9	1%	747	31%
Suffolk Superior	13	2%	318	21%	331	14%
Hampden Superior	13	2%	246	16%	259	11%
Worcester Superior	20	2%	212	14%	232	10%
Middlesex Superior	27	3%	182	12%	209	9%
Bristol Superior	18	2%	163	11%	181	8%
Essex Superior	8	1%	141	9%	149	6%
Plymouth Superior	10	1%	71	5%	81	3%
Norfolk Superior	8	1%	63	4%	71	3%
Barnstable Superior	3	0%	45	3%	48	2%
Berkshire Superior	2	0%	44	3%	46	2%
Hampshire Superior	2	0%	16	1%	18	1%
Franklin Superior	0	0%	12	1%	12	1%
Juvenile Courts	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Dukes Superior	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Because most females were serving county sentences, it is not surprising to find most were committed out of district court. Males, who were committed primarily from superior court, had sizeable commitments from Suffolk Superior and also from Hampden Superior, Worcester Superior, Middlesex Superior, and Bristol Superior Court.

Table 21**MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Jail Credit Days by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
None	273	32%	205	13%	478	20%
1 to 10	94	11%	83	5%	177	7%
11 to 50	272	32%	128	8%	400	17%
51 to 100	130	15%	139	9%	269	11%
101 to 150	37	4%	131	9%	168	7%
151 to 200	20	2%	153	10%	173	7%
201 to 250	5	1%	128	8%	133	6%
251 to 300	13	2%	101	7%	114	5%
301 or More	18	2%	461	30%	479	20%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

The female release to street population had far fewer jail credit days than males, averaging approximately 51 days and 236 days respectively. The average for all releases to the street was approximately 170 days.

Table 22

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Type of Release by Gender

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Parole to Street	304	35%	517	34%	821	34%
Expiration of Sentence	558	65%	1,012	66%	1,570	66%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

The ratio of paroled to the street to expiration of sentences for males and females were almost identical in the 2006 release to street population with approximately 66% released via expiration of sentence and 34% released via parole.

Table 23

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Time Served By Gender and Sentence Type

County Sentences		Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
	Less Than 6 Months	455	59%	4	44%	459	59%
	6 < 12 Months	87	11%	1	11%	88	11%
	1 < 2 Years	30	4%	3	33%	33	4%
	2 < 3 Years	3	0%	1	11%	4	1%
	Subtotal	575	74%	9	100%	584	74%
	Complex Sentence	89	11%	0	0%	89	11%
	Parole/Probation Violator	111	14%	0	0%	111	14%
	Total	775	100%	9	100%	784	100%

State Sentences		Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
	Less Than 6 Months	1	1%	1	0%	2	0%
	6 < 12 Months	11	13%	35	2%	46	3%
	1 < 2 Years	16	19%	151	10%	167	11%
	2 < 3 Years	17	20%	335	22%	352	22%
	3 < 5 Years	17	20%	384	26%	401	25%
	5 < 10 Years	11	13%	224	15%	235	15%
	10 < 15 Years	1	1%	61	4%	62	4%
	15 or More Years	1	1%	58	4%	59	4%
	Subtotal	75	88%	1,249	84%	1,324	84%
	Complex Sentence	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Parole/Probation Violator	10	12%	244	16%	254	16%
	Total	85	100%	1,493	100%	1,578	100%

*Please Note: The above table includes 28 inmates serving reformatory sentences and excludes 1 inmate serving a non-Massachusetts state or federal sentence. Time served calculations include jail credit days earned from time held awaiting trial.

Excluding parole violators and those with complex sentences (n = 200 for county sentences and n = 254 for state sentences), females with county sentences served 5 months on average; females with state sentences served on average 3.5 years (approximately 41 months). Males with county sentences served 10 months on average, and males with state sentences had an average of 5 years (approximately 58 months).

Table 24

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Mean Time Served in Months for State Prison Sentences*, Until First Release by Present Offense and Gender

	Females		Males	
Offense	Mean (Months)	N	Mean (Months)	N
Person	49.9	36	64.4	533
Sex	n/a	0	94.3	114
Property	n/a	4	44.5	135
Drug	34.6	32	46.5	353
Other	n/a	3	39.8	94
All Offenses	40.8	75	58.1	1249

*Please Note: This table **excludes** inmates serving county, reformatory, federal, or out-of-state sentences as well as parole and probation violators and those with complex sentences (n = 813). Time served calculations include jail credit days earned from time held awaiting trial.

When time served is broken out by offense type for those serving State Prison sentences, it is clear that males serve more time on average than females regardless of offense. Time served for both sexes typically correlated with severity of offense, with Sex and Person offenses having the most time served. The small number of valid releases for females in the Property and Other offense categories for the time served calculation prohibits the ability to generalize this sub-group of offenders and their average time served.

Table 25

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Supervision at Release by Gender

	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
Parole Only	188	22%	343	22%	531	22%
Probation Only	202	23%	416	27%	618	26%
Parole And Probation	116	13%	174	11%	290	12%
No Supervision	356	41%	596	39%	952	40%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Of the 2006 release to street population, approximately 40% of both males and females were released with no supervision.

Table 26

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Security Level of Releasing institution by Gender							
		Female		Male		Total	
			(%)		(%)		(%)
Maximum (Formerly Level 6)	MCI-Cedar Junction	-	-	54	4%	54	2%
	Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	-	-	61	4%	61	3%
	Subtotal	0	0%	115	8%	115	5%
Medium (Formerly Level 5 or 4)	Bay State Correctional Center	-	-	22	1%	22	1%
	MA Treatment Center	-	-	56	4%	56	2%
	MCI-Concord	-	-	261	17%	261	11%
	MCI-Framingham	605	70%	-	-	605	25%
	MCI-Norfolk	-	-	105	7%	105	4%
	MCI-Shirley	-	-	180	12%	180	8%
	NCCI - Gardner	-	-	115	8%	115	5%
	Old Colony Correctional Center	-	-	72	5%	72	3%
	Bridgewater State Hospital	-	-	6	0%	6	0%
	Subtotal	605	70%	817	53%	1422	59%
Minimum (Formerly Level 3)	MCI-Plymouth	-	-	50	3%	50	2%
	MCI-Shirley	-	-	29	2%	29	1%
	NCCI-Gardner	-	-	2	0%	2	0%
	Old Colony Correctional Center	-	-	35	2%	35	1%
	Subtotal	0	0%	116	8%	116	5%
Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3 or 2)	Boston Pre-Release Correctional Center	-	-	145	9%	145	6%
	Northeastern Correctional Center	-	-	137	9%	137	6%
	Pondville Correctional Center	-	-	144	9%	144	6%
	South Middlesex Correctional Center	241	28%	-	-	241	10%
	Subtotal	241	28%	426	28%	667	28%
Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)	Women & Children's Program	9	1%	-	-	9	0%
	Subtotal	9	1%	-	-	9	0%

Maximum Security Subtotal	0	0%	115	8%	115	5%
Medium Security Subtotal	605	70%	817	53%	1,422	59%
Minimum Security Subtotal	0	0%	116	8%	116	5%
Min/Pre-Release Security Subtotal	241	28%	426	28%	667	28%
Contract Pre-Release Security Subtotal	9	1%	0	0%	9	0%
County/Out-of-State/Federal Facilities	7	1%	55	4%	62	3%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

*Security level reflects the level of the unit where the inmate was housed prior to release as some facilities have housing units in multiple security levels.

Please Note: On October 19, 2006 new security level designations were established. The new designations are presented with the corresponding former designations in parentheses. A hyphen (-) means that either males or females are not housed in that particular institution, therefore the information is "Not Applicable".

Fifty-nine percent of all releases to the street in 2006 were released from medium security facilities, and an additional 33% were released from minimum or minimum/pre-release facilities.

Violent vs. Non-Violent Offenders

The following is an analysis of inmates released to the street in 2006 by governing offense type of violent or non-violent. Violent offenses include Person and Sex offenses; non-violent offenses include Property, Drug, and Other offenses.

Pearson's chi square test was used to test for statistical significance, and Gamma was used to measure the association between the variables.

Table 27

**MA DOC Releases in 2006: Violent Vs. Non-Violent Offenders:
Governing Offense**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Violent	143	17%	842	55%	985	41%
Non-Violent	719	83%	687	45%	1,406	59%
Total	862	100%	1,529	100%	2,391	100%

Forty-one percent of the 2006 release to the street population served a sentence for a violent offense. Non-violent offenders made up the remaining 59% of the release to the street population.

There were significant gender differences in the current offenses served by the MA DOC released to the street population in 2006. Males were more evenly divided between violent and non-violent offenses while females clearly had significantly more non-violent offenders.

Table 28

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Time Served for a Violent Offense by Gender

Time Served		Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
	Less Than 6 Months	54	38%	0	0%	54	5%
	6 < 12 Months	16	11%	20	2%	36	4%
	1 < 2 Years	13	9%	80	10%	93	9%
	2 < 3 Years	6	4%	136	16%	142	14%
	3 < 5 Years	8	6%	188	22%	196	20%
	5 < 10 Years	7	5%	143	17%	150	15%
	10 < 15 Years	1	1%	54	6%	55	6%
	15 or More Years	1	1%	49	6%	50	5%
	Subtotal	106	74%	670	80%	776	79%
	Complex Sentence	15	10%	0	0%	15	2%
	Probation/Parole Violator	22	15%	172	20%	194	20%
	Total	143	100%	842	100%	985	100%

*Please Note: This table includes inmates serving state, county, reformatory, out-of-state, and federal sentences.

Average Time Served for Violent Offenses:

Females: 20.4 months

Males: 69.7 months

Total: 63.0 months

While 38% of females serve less than 6 months for violent offenses, it should be noted that most of the female population were incarcerated for county sentences (Table 18, pg 15). Male violent offenders serve approximately 6 years (\approx 70 months).

Table 29

MA DOC Releases to Street in 2006: Time Served for a Non-Violent Offense by Gender

Time Served		Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
	Less Than 6 Months	403	56%	5	1%	408	29%
	6 < 12 Months	82	11%	16	2%	98	7%
	1 < 2 Years	33	5%	74	11%	107	8%
	2 < 3 Years	14	2%	200	29%	214	15%
	3 < 5 Years	9	1%	196	29%	205	15%
	5 < 10 Years	4	1%	81	12%	85	6%
	10 < 15 Years	0	0%	8	1%	8	1%
	15 or More Years	0	0%	11	2%	11	1%
	Subtotal	545	76%	591	86%	1,136	81%
	Complex Sentence	74	10%	0	0%	74	5%
	Probation/Parole Violator	100	14%	96	14%	196	14%
	Total	719	100%	687	100%	1,406	100%

*Please Note: This table includes inmates serving state, county, reformatory, out-of-state, and federal sentences.

Average Time Served for Non-Violent Offenses:

Females: 6.6 months

Males: 44.7 months

Total: 26.4 months

In comparison to violent offenders, non-violent offenders served significantly less time. On average for male offenders, non-violent offenders served approximately 2 years (≈ 25 months) less than violent offenders.

Table 30**MA DOC Releases in 2006: Violent Vs. Non-Violent Offenders: STG⁶ Membership**

	STG Member	(%)	Non-Member⁷	(%)	Total	(%)
Violent	46	59%	939	41%	985	41%
Non-Violent	32	41%	1374	59%	1406	59%
Total	78	100%	2313	100%	2391	100%

Security Threat Group (STG) membership yielded statistically significant results. There was a moderately strong relationship between STG membership and offense type; more STG members had violent offenses than non-members.

As Truth in Sentencing intended, there is a very strong relationship between time served and maximum sentence length for both violent and non-violent offenders. The amount of time an inmate serves, based on the 2006 release to street population, can be accurately predicted by maximum sentence length 88%⁸ of the time.

Because of reentry goals, there is an attempt to gradually step inmates down into lower security levels as they serve more and more of the sentences. For violent offenders, however, there was virtually no relationship between time served and security level ($\gamma = .02$). Due to DOC policy, certain violent offenders are unable to move down in security level during their incarceration. Additionally, STG members are typically housed in higher security facilities and most members (74% excluding parole and probation violators and complex sentences) serve 3 to 5 years or less.⁹ For non-violent offenders, there was a weak negative relationship between time served and security level ($\gamma = -.21$) indicating that as time served increased, security level decreased¹⁰.

Violent and non-violent offenders had the same proportions of expiration of sentence and paroled release types. Approximately 65% of offenders had expiration of sentences and 35% were paroled. When separated out by the five offense categories, the only offense type that did not follow this 65% – 35% ratio were sex offenders. Close to 88% of sex offenders were released by expiration of sentence.

⁶ Security Threat Groups” is used to describe any “group, gang or inmate organizations that have been determined to be acting in concert so as to pose a threat to the safety of staff, public safety, the secure and orderly operations of a correctional institution or are predatory upon other inmates. (See www.mass.gov/doc. Path: Security Threat Group Information; Security Threat Group Introduction for more information.)

⁷ The MA DOC has a formalized system by which criteria have been established to identify inmates as either a “validated” or “suspected” STG member.

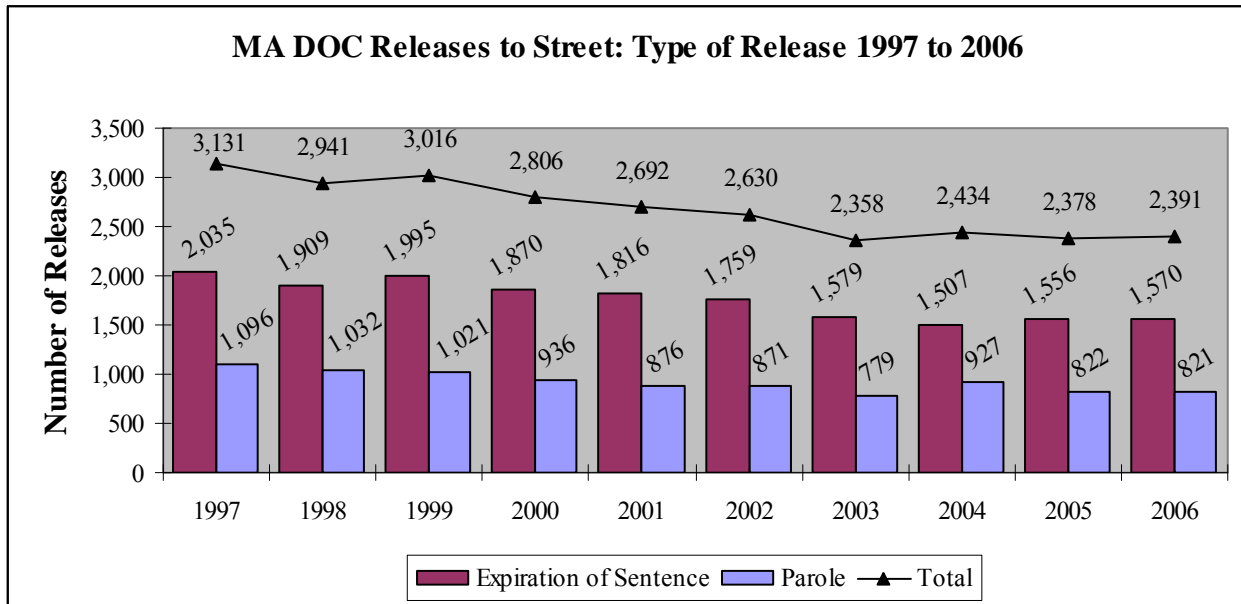
⁸ A linear regression was used to determine r^2 ($r^2=.884$) for maximum sentence length and time served.

⁹ See R. Kohl, *Statutory Restrictions on Inmate Placement and Other Sentencing Related Statistics*. Milford, MA: Massachusetts Department of Correction, 2007.

¹⁰ This analysis excluded parole and probation violators, complex sentences, and inmates with missing date information.

Trends in the MA DOC
Release to the Street Population

Figure A



Between 1997 and 2006, the percentage of inmates released to the street via expiration of sentence was virtually unchanged at 53% and 52% of all releases and the proportion released via parole hovered between 26% and 27% during this time frame.

The number of females released to the street via expiration of sentence in 2006 decreased eight percent compared to 2005, while males increased seven percent during the same time frame.

There was a 24% decrease in the number of inmates released to the street from 1997 to 2006. When looking exclusively at inmates released to the street, the proportion released via expiration of sentence compared to parole has remained consistent in the 65% to 35% range, varying slightly year to year from 1997 to 2006.

Table 31

MA DOC Releases to Street: Type of Release by Gender 1997 to 2006

Males		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Expiration of Sentence	N	1,531	1,390	1,454	1,313	1,340	1,240	1,086	1,028	950	1,012	7%
	%	65%	63%	64%	65%	67%	66%	68%	62%	64%	66%	
Parole to Street	N	841	809	809	693	655	645	509	642	526	517	-2%
	%	35%	37%	36%	35%	33%	34%	32%	38%	36%	34%	
Totals		2,372	2,199	2,263	2,006	1,995	1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	4%

Females		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Expiration of Sentence	N	504	519	541	557	476	519	493	479	606	558	-8%
	%	69%	70%	72%	70%	68%	70%	65%	63%	67%	65%	
Parole to Street	N	225	223	212	243	221	226	270	285	296	304	3%
	%	31%	30%	28%	30%	32%	30%	35%	37%	33%	35%	
Total		729	742	753	800	697	745	763	764	902	862	-4%

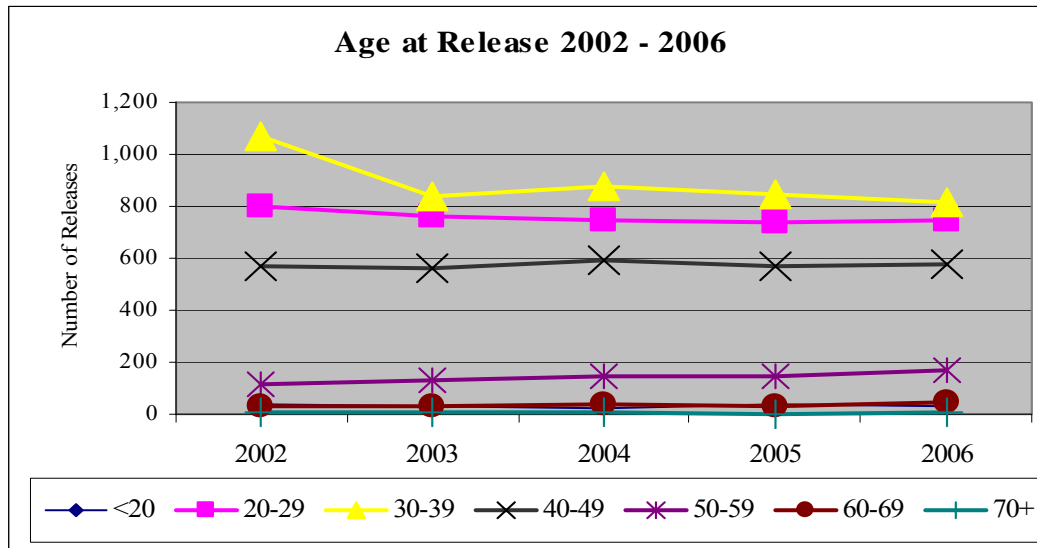
Table 32

MA DOC Releases to Street: Age at Release by Gender 2002 to 2006

Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
19 Yrs and Younger	N	15	7	6	5	6	N/A
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
20 to 29 Yrs	N	595	534	497	457	455	0%
	%	32%	33%	30%	31%	30%	
30 to 39 Yrs	N	745	544	608	527	536	2%
	%	40%	34%	36%	36%	35%	
40 to 49 Yrs	N	399	376	411	341	350	3%
	%	21%	24%	25%	23%	23%	
50 to 59 Yrs	N	97	98	106	115	135	17%
	%	5%	6%	6%	8%	9%	
60 to 69 Yrs	N	29	25	35	29	42	45%
	%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	
70 Yrs and Older	N	5	11	7	2	5	N/A
	%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	4%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
19 Yrs and Younger	N	20	22	20	36	28	-22%
	%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	
20 to 29 Yrs	N	204	228	250	283	290	2%
	%	27%	30%	33%	31%	34%	
30 to 39 Yrs	N	324	297	270	322	277	-14%
	%	43%	39%	35%	36%	32%	
40 to 49 Yrs	N	174	182	182	226	228	1%
	%	23%	24%	24%	25%	26%	
50 to 59 Yrs	N	22	32	39	31	37	19%
	%	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%	
60 to 69 Yrs	N	1	2	3	4	2	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
70 Yrs and Older	N	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	-4%

Figure B



The number of male inmates released to the street each year under the age of 40 has decreased by 26% between 2002 and 2006. During this time period the number of females released under the age of 40 increased by 9%. Males age 40 and over released to the street between 2002 and 2006 has remained virtually the same while females increased by 36%. During the trend period of 2002-2006, there has been a 60% (15 to 6) decrease of male releases aged 19 or under, and a 40% (20 to 28) increase in female releases aged 19 or under.

Table 33

MA DOC Releases to Street: Race by Gender (Self-Reported) 2002 to 2006

Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
African American	N	560	524	525	493	538	9%
	%	30%	36%	31%	33%	35%	
Asian	N	10	3	1	3	6	N/A
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Caucasian	N	1,301	904	1,101	971	975	0%
	%	69%	63%	66%	66%	64%	
Native American/Alaskan Native	N	14	9	11	7	5	N/A
	%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	N	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other*	N	0	155	32	2	5	N/A
	%	0%	11%	2%	0%	0%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	4%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
African American	N	106	109	106	110	102	-7%
	%	14%	14%	14%	12%	12%	
Asian	N	1	0	2	3	2	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Caucasian	N	634	629	651	776	733	-6%
	%	85%	82%	85%	86%	85%	
Native American/Alaskan Native	N	2	0	4	3	1	N/A
	%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	N	2	0	0	1	0	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other*	N	0	25	1	9	24	N/A
	%	0%	3%	0%	1%	3%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	-4%

***Please Note:** Due to expanded race definition set forth by the U.S. Office of Management Budget and Statistical Policy, “Hispanic” is not reported as a race, but as an Ethnicity. The large amount of inmates reported in the “Other” category for 2003 is more likely a reflection of changes in definition and reporting process versus a real change in the data.

Figure C

From 2002 to 2006, the number of released Caucasians decreased by 12%. Caucasians males decreased by 25%, and female Caucasians increased by 16%. The African American release population has been much more stable, decreasing only 4% in total, and by gender, during the same time period.

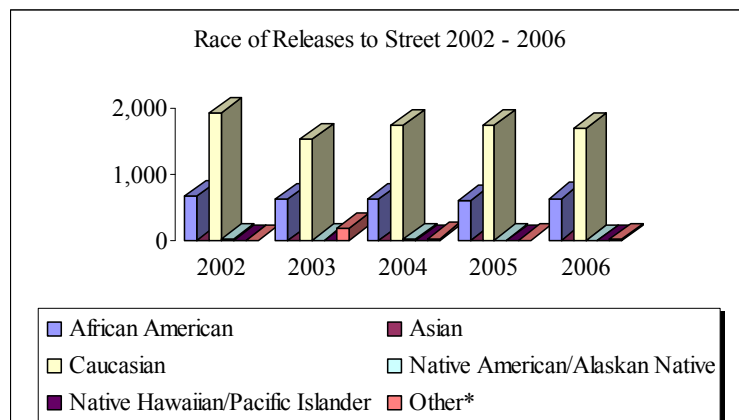


Table 34

**MA DOC Releases to Street: Hispanic Ethnicity by Gender (Self-Reported)
2002 to 2006**

Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Hispanic	N	486	395	435	424	431	2%
	%	26%	25%	26%	29%	28%	
Not Hispanic	N	1,399	1,200	1,235	1,052	1,098	4%
	%	74%	75%	74%	71%	72%	
Totals		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	4%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Hispanic	N	80	97	87	115	101	-12%
	%	11%	13%	11%	13%	12%	
Not Hispanic	N	665	666	677	787	761	-3%
	%	89%	87%	89%	87%	88%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	-4%

Please Note: See Glossary note on "Race/Ethnicity" for explanation of change to race definition.

Although there were major changes in the number of released inmates reporting an ethnicity of Hispanic over the 5 year trend period from 2002 to 2006, these fluctuations in numbers are most likely due to changes in reporting processes within the Department of Correction to conform with the U.S. Office of Management Budget and Statistical Policy rather than significant changes in the data.

That being stated, there does seem to be an increase in releases of males and females reporting a Hispanic ethnicity from 2004 to 2006 as seen in the chart below.

Figure D

Additionally, when the 2006 release to street population was compared to the 2006 total release population, there was a dramatic decrease in the number of male inmates reporting a Hispanic ethnicity. Each year, approximately 30% of the Hispanic population is released via other release types than release to the street. Primarily, those who report a Hispanic ethnicity who are not released to the street are being released to immigration, to a from and after sentence at a House of Correction, to a warrant, or to a from and after sentence at the Department of Correction.

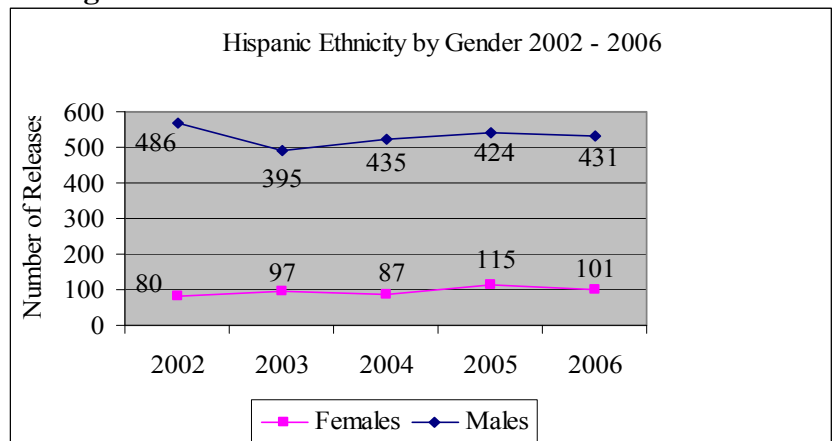


Table 35

MA DOC Releases to Street: Security Level of Releasing Institution by Gender 2002 to 2006

Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Maximum Security	N	193	186	174	123	115	-7%
	%	10%	12%	10%	8%	8%	
Medium Security	N	1,047	873	854	779	817	5%
	%	56%	55%	51%	53%	53%	
Minimum Security/Pre-Release	N	548	440	560	499	542	9%
	%	29%	28%	34%	34%	35%	
County/Fed/Interstate	N	97	96	82	75	55	-27%
	%	5%	6%	5%	5%	0%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	4%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Maximum Security	N	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium Security	N	636	601	570	662	605	-9%
	%	85%	79%	75%	73%	70%	
Minimum Security/Pre-Release	N	102	153	188	237	250	5%
	%	14%	20%	25%	26%	29%	
County/Fed/Interstate	N	7	9	6	3	7	N/A
	%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	-4%

Please Note: County/Fed/Interstate inmates are under the jurisdiction of the MA DOC but are released from county, federal, or out-of-state facilities where they were in custody. Also, a hyphen (-) means that either males or females are not housed in that particular institution, therefore the information is "Not Applicable".

Figure E

For the male release to street population, there has been a consistent decrease of releases from maximum security facilities over the trend period from 2002 to 2006. There has also been an increase in the percentage of male releases from minimum security facilities.

The female population has seen a consistent increase in the percentage released from minimum security facilities.

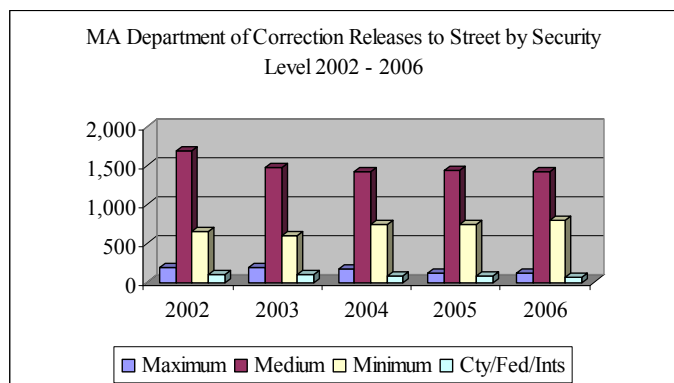


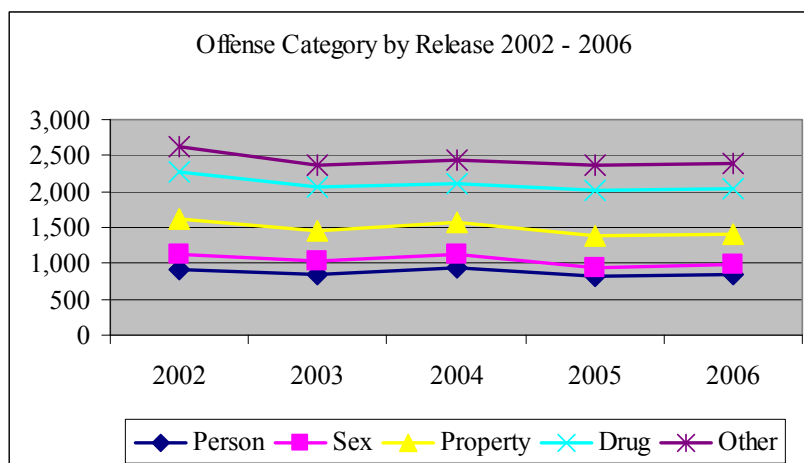
Table 36

**MA DOC Releases to Street: Offense Category by Gender
2002 to 2006**

Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Person	N	792	706	803	660	703	7%
	%	40%	35%	40%	33%	46%	
Sex	N	205	186	181	125	139	11%
	%	10%	9%	9%	6%	9%	
Property	N	294	240	235	198	177	-11%
	%	15%	12%	12%	10%	12%	
Drug	N	468	390	367	396	403	2%
	%	23%	19%	18%	20%	26%	
Other	N	126	73	84	97	107	10%
	%	6%	4%	4%	5%	7%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	4%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Person	N	123	132	144	158	135	-15%
	%	17%	17%	19%	18%	16%	
Sex	N	9	4	5	2	8	N/A
	%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	
Property	N	196	179	192	239	241	1%
	%	26%	23%	25%	26%	28%	
Drug	N	196	224	189	236	232	-2%
	%	26%	29%	25%	26%	27%	
Other	N	221	224	234	267	246	-8%
	%	30%	29%	31%	30%	29%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	-4%

Figure F



In comparison to the male release to street population, females tend to have more consistent percentages by offense type over the trend period. Drug and Other offenses make up 55% to 60% of the offense types each year.

Although there has been a 32% decrease in releases of male Sex offenders from 2002 to 2006, the proportion of male Sex offenders released each year has

remained consistent over the trend period consisting of approximately 9%. The percentage of Person offenders, however, has fluctuated from year to year comprising between 33% and 46% of the male release population. Forty-six percent of male releases to the street were Person offenders, representing the highest percentage over the trend period.

Table 37

**MA DOC Releases to Street: Violent vs Non-Violent by Gender
2002 to 2006**

Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Violent	N	997	892	984	785	842	4%
	%	53%	56%	59%	53%	55%	
Non-Violent	N	888	703	686	691	687	0%
	%	47%	44%	41%	47%	45%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	4%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
Violent	N	132	136	149	160	143	-11%
	%	18%	18%	20%	18%	17%	
Non-Violent	N	613	627	615	742	719	-3%
	%	82%	82%	80%	82%	83%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	-4%

From 2002 until 2005 there was an increase each year in the number of females who were incarcerated for a violent offense. In 2006, however, there was an 11% decrease in violent female offenders from 2005, although the percentage of this population did not vary much from the previous year. The five year trend period also demonstrates how consistently the vast majority of females are released from a non-violent offense ($\approx 17\% - 20\%$).

The male release to street population had an approximate 45% to 55% ratio of non-violent to violent offenders with a moderate degree of variation. There was a peak for violent offenders in 2004, reaching close to 60% for all male releases to the street.

Table 38

MA DOC Releases to Street: Type of Sentence by Gender 2002 to 2006

Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
State Prison	N	1,569	1,462	1,576	1,437	1,493	4%
	%	83%	92%	94%	97%	98%	
Reformatory	N	97	63	47	31	27	-13%
	%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	
County	N	215	69	47	7	9	N/A
	%	11%	4%	3%	0%	1%	
Other State/Feds	N	4	1	0	1	0	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	4%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change '05 vs '06
State Prison	N	66	81	84	98	85	-13%
	%	9%	11%	11%	11%	10%	
Reformatory	N	3	5	2	1	1	N/A
	%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	
County	N	676	677	678	801	775	-3%
	%	91%	89%	89%	89%	90%	
Other State/Feds	N	0	0	0	2	1	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	-4%

With the trend data for sentence type it is clear that the vast majority of male releases to the street have state prison sentences and the vast majority of female releases to the street have county sentences.

For females, there has been a fairly consistent ratio of 11% state prison sentences and 89% county sentences. Each year in the trend period has shown an increase in state prison sentences for males. In 2006, close to 100% of males released to the street had this sentence type; male county sentences and reformatory sentences have been in decline since 2002.

Figure G

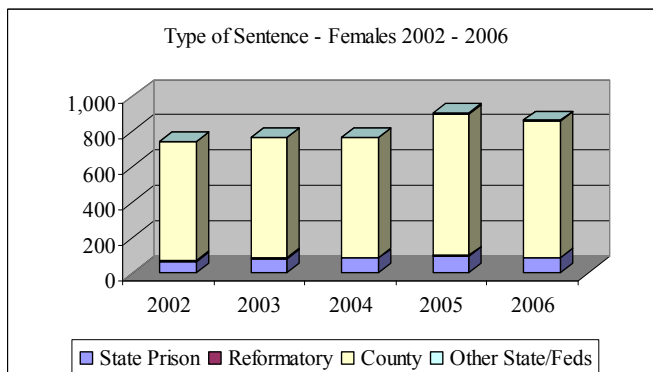
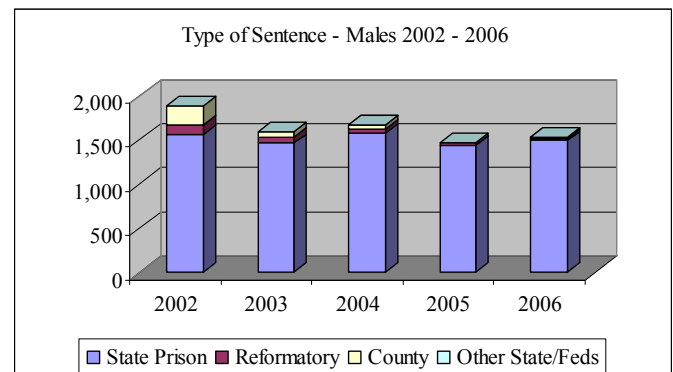


Figure H



Glossary

Massachusetts DOC Releases to Street in 2006

Age At Incarceration	Age at time of incarceration for current sentence. Jail credits are not considered when calculating age at incarceration.
Complex Sentence	For the 'time served' variable, this category includes offenders who were originally committed to another authority, and offenders serving a forthwith, split, fine, or from and after sentence.
Court from Which Committed	The court listed is the court from which an inmate was originally sentenced, which is not necessarily the court associated with the sentence served (i.e. From & After Sentences). Inmates serving county sentences are included in the appropriate court from which they were originally sentenced. Boston Municipal Court is included within the District Court category, as well as other former Municipal courts; District courts are lower courts of all counties.
Current Offense	Inmates may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. The offense reported is that associated with the longest maximum discharge date. Offense labels can be found in the Appendix and are listed in alphabetical order by offense category.
DOC (or MA DOC)	Massachusetts Department of Correction.
Expiration of Sentence	Inmate has served out sentence in its entirety.
F&A	From and After sentence. Inmate is committed upon release to begin serving a new sentence under a new commitment number.
GCD	Good Conduct Discharge. Inmate is released from sentence prior to serving maximum term imposed due to earned good time credit (i.e. jail credit days, program participation, etc.).
HOC	House of Correction - Massachusetts.
Jurisdiction	For the purposes of this report, refers to inmates released from DOC custody, and inmates originally sentenced to the DOC, but transferred to and subsequently released from another correctional authority.
Marital Status	The categories "Common Law", "Cohabitant", and "Life Partner" are combined into the category labeled "Partner/Live-in" for this report.
Mean	The sum of the values of all the observations in a data set divided by the number of observations.
Median	The point in an array of data which has an equal number of observations above and below it.
Minimum Sentence	Some inmates do not have a minimum sentence, only a maximum sentence. Cases with "No Minimum" term are inmates serving House of Correction (County) or Reformatory sentences and can also be those serving out of state or federal sentences.
N/A (Not Available)	Information that is unavailable for previous years due to changes in definitions &/or reporting practices are noted as "Not Available". Also, missing information is considered "Not

Massachusetts DOC Releases to Street in 2006

	Available". N/A is also used in percentage columns in tables where the denominator is too small, or one does not exist, making calculations inaccurate.
Not Reported	For self-reported variables such as marital status, education, race, place of birth, and address, missing information is noted as "Not Reported".
PV	Parole violation.
Race/Ethnicity	The Race category definition was changed in 2000 to conform to the expanded race definition implemented by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy. Under the new definition "Hispanic" is reported as an ethnic group, not a race.
Release Address	For Release reports previous to 2005, the Last Known Address - the address reported by the inmate at time of commitment was presented in the report. For the 2005 report, Release Address is presented - the address reported by inmate at time of release. In cases where this release address is missing, the last known address is reported.
Release to the Street	Includes Parole to Street as well as GCD/Expiration of Sentence to Street.
Security Level	Security level designations were changed on October 19 th , 2006. Maximum was formerly Level 6, Medium was formerly Level 5 or Level 4, Minimum was formerly Level 3, Minimum/Pre-Release was formerly Level 3 or Level 2, and Contract Pre-Release was formerly Level 1.
Sentence Count	An inmate is often serving more than one sentence at the same time. This variable is a count of the number of sentences <u>imposed</u> that are entered into the database per inmate. Consecutive sentences that are held as a warrant and can be identified in the data are subtracted from the count.
Sentence/Sentence Type	
State Prison Sentence	<p>Prior to the "Truth in Sentencing" law, if an offender is sentenced to the State Prison, except for life or as an habitual criminal, the court does not fix the term of imprisonment, but fixes a maximum and minimum term for which he/she may be imprisoned. The minimum term shall not be less than two and a half years. All sentences which have a finite maximum term are eligible to have the term reduced by statutory good time, except for most Sex offenses, crimes committed while confined and certain "mandatory" sentences.</p> <p>In the "new law", all state sentences have a minimum and a maximum term, unless an inmate is sentenced for life or as a habitual criminal. The minimum term is used to determine parole eligibility, and the maximum term is used to determine discharge.</p> <p>Under both the "old" and "new" sentencing systems, an inmate is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his term, less any statutory or earned good time. Under the "new" system none of the reduction will be attributable to statutory good time.</p>

Massachusetts DOC Releases to Street in 2006

Reformatory Sentence

Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, males and females could be sentenced to a Reformatory sentence (an indefinite term) indicated by a maximum term.

For MCI - Concord, a male not previously sentenced for a felony more than three times, convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in any correctional institution of the Commonwealth or by imprisonment in a jail or House of Correction may be sentenced for an indefinite term. Concord may confine misdemeanor offenders as well as those who commit felonies.

A female convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a House of Correction, may be sentenced to the Massachusetts Correctional Institution-Framingham. In addition to those women who commit felonies, MCI-Framingham may confine female misdemeanor offenders.

The “new” law eliminates Reformatory sentences.

“House of Correction” or “County” Sentences

Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, if an offender is sentenced to the House of Correction, the term shall be two and a half years or less. Parole eligibility and discharge are based on the maximum term of a sentence.

Under the “new” law, discharge on this sentence will change because of the elimination of statutory good time. There is no change in the parole eligibility date.

Other State, Federal

This category is used for inmates who were received by the DOC from another state correctional agency or the Federal Bureau of Prisons, whose sentences are not relevant to the Massachusetts General Laws.

Type of Sentence

In past reports, this variable represented the type of sentence received by the inmate such as Aggregate, Concurrent, Fine, Forthwith, From and After, Simple, or Split. Due to changes in the database, the Type of Sentence variable is no longer available in such detail. Consequently it is no longer reported. However, the variable sentence type (i.e. state prison, reformatory, and house of correction) is reported.

Violent Offense

Any offense that falls under the Person or Sex offense categories.

Appendix

Massachusetts DOC Releases to Street in 2006

Offenses are listed in alphabetical order by category. If more than one offense is combined into the same label or an offense label was shortened to fit in the report table, the offense is listed in this Appendix. Full offense labels for abbreviated offenses are printed in **bold** letters. Arithmetic signs have been used to abbreviate where relevant and represent the following: > (greater than), < (less than), + (and over).

Drug Offense

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 94C Offenses.

Class A- Possession w/Intent to Distribute

Class A: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Class A- Possession w/Intent to Distribute, Subsequent

Class A: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class A- Possession w/Intent to Distribute to Minor

Class A: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class B- Possession w/Intent to Distribute

Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Class B- Possession w/Intent to Distribute, Subsequent

Class B: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class B- Possession w/Intent to Distribute to Minor

Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class C- Possession w/Intent to Distribute

Class C: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Class C- Possession w/Intent to Distribute, Subsequent

Class C: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class C- Possession w/Intent to Distribute to Minor

Class C: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class D- Possession w/Intent to Distribute

Class D: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Class D- Possession w/Intent to Distribute, Subsequent

Class D: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Distribute/Sell Drug Paraphernalia

Distribute or possess drug paraphernalia with intent to sell; sell drug paraphernalia.

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Drug Violation, School/Park	Drug violation near a school or park.
Fraudulent Prescriptions	Includes uttering false prescriptions and subsequent offenses; drugs obtained by fraud.
Induce Minors in Sale and Dist of Drugs	Induce Minors in Sales and Distribution of Drugs. Includes drug funds, induce minors to possess, induce minors to distribute.
Possession of Controlled Substance	Unlawful Possession of Particular Controlled Substances Including Heroin and Marijuana. The following are the controlled substance categories: Class A Class B Class C Class D Class E No Class Specified Heroin and morphine; Cocaine; opium, amphetamines, barbiturates, and PCP; Hallucinogens (LSD, hashish); Marijuana; Prescription drugs; Type of drug is not indicated by the sentence.
Possession of Hypodermic Instrument	Includes possession of hypodermic needle or any instrument adapted for the administration of narcotic drugs; hypodermic violation.
Possession w/Int to Distribute Cocaine to Minor	Cocaine Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute to a Minor (mandatory minimum term).
Specific Class B- Possession w/Intent to Distribute	Specific Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified). Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine.
Specific Class B- Possession w/Intent to Distribute, Subsequent	Specific Class B: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified). Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine. Methamphetamine.
Specific Class B Trafficking	Trafficking categories are broken out by amount. Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine.
<u>Other Offense</u>	Miscellaneous offenses that are not clearly categorized into one of the other offense categories of Person, Property, Sex or Drug.
Bribery/Corruption	Includes corrupt gifts/offers to influence; bribery; corrupt gifts/offers to influence acts; solicitation of gifts; corruption; financial interest of state employees; giving or receiving gifts; fiduciary; threatening economic injury.
Cruelty to Animals	Includes rabies vaccination penalty; killing or injury to domestic animals; cruelty to animals; willfully injuring police dogs or horses.
Delivering/Receiving Articles for Inmates	Includes delivering drugs to prisoners; inmates bringing drugs/weapons into facilities.
Deriving Support from Prostitution	Includes keeping and maintaining house of prostitution or house of ill fame; deriving support from a prostitute (pimping); procuring a person to practice prostitution.

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Domestic Abuse Prevention (209A Violation)	Includes orders to vacate marital home and orders of restraint; domestic abuse prevention.
Environmental Offenses	Includes discharge of pollutants into waters; illegal dumping; illegal taking of shellfish; violation of wetlands protection act.
Escape	Includes attempts, aiding an escape, accessory to escape. Escapes from work, education, program release activity, prison camp, jail.
False Alarm of Fire/Removal of Fire Devices	False Alarm of Fire/Removal of Fire Protective Devices. Includes tampering with fire protection device; false alarm of fire.
Gaming	Includes organizing gambling syndicates; place for registering bets.
Habitual Criminal	Sentence if no punishment is provided by statute; punishment of habitual criminal.
Leave the Scene of Vehicular Accident	Motor vehicle accident, personal injury, damage.
Miscellaneous Other Offense	Includes violation of a civil ordinance, inhaling toxic vapors; tax evasion, threatening tax collector, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, home improvement contractor violation/unlicensed; procuring miscarriage, dies in consequence of miscarriage; disinterring bodies.
Non-Support or Abandonment of Child	Infant abandonment and death from abandonment; abandonment and non-support; the illegal refusal to support a child.
Obstruction of Justice	Includes obstruction of justice; compounding or concealing felonies; false report of crime to police officer.
Other Decency/Public Peace Crimes	Includes promoting of anarchy, inciting a riot; common night walker, brawlers, disorderly acts, indecent exposure, lewd, wanton and lascivious behavior, idle and disorderly; threat to commit a crime; recognizance to keep the peace; affray, threats, disturbing of peace in presence of justice.
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	Does not include vehicular homicide, OUI, OUI with injury, or leaving the scene. Includes violation of Automobile Law, violation of Motor Vehicle Law; failure to yield right away to emergency vehicles; operating unregistered; operating after suspension; operating motor vehicle after suspension or revocation of license (this includes operating after revocation, habitual offender, illegally attaching plates, operating); after suspension using motor vehicle without authority, leaving scene after motor vehicle homicide; refusal to submit to police officer; leasing motor vehicle on mileage basis fraud violation; operating motor vehicle without liability policy, bond.
Other Weapons Offense	Includes shooting across highway near dwelling; firearm license violation - purchase for use of another; throwing or shooting of missiles; use of a firearm during commission of a felony; possession of infernal machine; carrying dangerous weapon first or subsequent; sale of silencers for firearms, knife, dagger, etc. with prior felony; tear gas use in commission of crime; possession of

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	machine or shot guns; use of body armor in commission of crime; quantity of firearms; firearms sales, distribution or transfer; selling firearm without registering of serial number; possess firearm without ID; possession of firearm on school grounds; possession of large capacity weapon without firearm identification; possession of defaced firearm in a felony; defacing a firearm, discharge of firearm within 500 feet of a dwelling; possession of explosives or other dangerous substances; weapons violation with prior.
OUI, Alcohol or Drugs, With or Without Injury	Operating a Motor Vehicle Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs With or Without Injury. Includes operating under the influence; operating under the influence with injury resulting.
Perjury/Contempt of Court	Includes contempt; perjury; attempt to procure another to commit perjury; disruption of court proceedings; perjury, statements alleging motor vehicle thefts; penalties for violation of confidentiality and for perjury; failure to appear.
Prostitution	Includes soliciting for prostitute; prostitution; engaging in sex for a fee.
Sale/Possession of Alcohol to Minor < 21	Sale or Possession of Alcohol to Minor Under 21. Includes sale, delivery or furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons under 21, employment of persons under 18; persons under 21 purchase or attempt to purchase; open container.
Violation of Labor Laws	Includes illegal payment of wages; frivolous proceedings, costs; failure to provide payment/compensation.
Weapons Violation, Bartley-Fox Gun Law	Carrying a firearm without a license (mandatory 1 year sentence).
<u>Person Offense</u>	Crimes Against the Person (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 offenses).
Accessory Before the Fact	Includes aiders, accessory before the fact; prosecution as accessory before the fact.
Armed Assault in Dwelling Houses	Includes armed assault in dwelling houses. The act may be an actual assault or an attempt.
Assault to Rob not Being Armed	Includes assault to rob not being armed, assault to rob, assault with intent to rob, assault with intent to rob by force and violence.
Assault with Intent to Commit Felony	Includes assault with intent to commit felony, injury to firefighter, assault with intent to intimidate, assault and battery for intimidation with bodily injury, causing injury during physical training.
Assault with Intent to Commit Murder	Includes assault with intent to murder, maim, etc.; assault to commit murder; assault with intent to kill.
Assault with Intent to Rob or Murder, Being Armed	Includes assault with intent to rob or murder being armed; assault with a deadly weapon with intent to rob.

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Assault/Assault and Battery	Includes assault, assault and battery, assault and battery on an officer, E.M.T. or a public servant, assault and battery to collect loan.
Assault/A&B with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault/assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon. Includes assault and battery with a dangerous weapon; assault with a dangerous weapon.
Attempted Murder	Includes all attempts to commit murder, other than assaults: attempted murder, attempts to commit murder by poisoning, drowning, or strangling, poisoning with intent to kill/injure.
A&B Upon an Elderly or Disabled Person	Assault and Battery on an Elderly or Disabled Person. Includes assault and Battery upon elderly or disabled causing injury, serious injury, permanent bodily injury.
A&B with a Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60+	Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60 and Over. Includes assault and battery by means of a dangerous weapon, victim 60 or older.
Conspiracy	If crime is specified, (i.e., conspiracy to commit larceny), the offense is listed under the specified crime. If crime is not specified, the offense is listed under this category.
Extortion	Includes attempts to extort money, threats, threat to commit crime.
Kidnapping	Includes abduction, holding a correction officer hostage, kidnapping with intent to extort, kidnapping of minor by relative.
Manslaughter	Includes negligent homicide, voluntary or involuntary manslaughter.
Stalking	Includes stalking in violation of a restraining order (1st offense), stalking as a subsequent offense, harassing or making threats.
Stealing by Confining or Putting in Fear	Confining or Putting in Fear a Person for the Purpose of Stealing. Includes breaking, burning or blowing up a safe; intimidate to steal from a depository.
Unarmed Robbery	Includes robbery, robbery not being armed, robbery by force and violence.
Violation of Civil Rights	Includes civil rights violation, civil rights violation with bodily injury, violation of civil rights with injury.
<u>Property Offense</u>	Crimes Against Property (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 266 offenses).
Arson and Attempted Arson	Includes burning or aiding to burn a dwelling, other buildings, personal property; attempting to burn building; injury or destruction of woods by fire; injury due to negligent use of fire; negligent use of fire in towns; burning insured property with intent to defraud; injury to fire engines; destruction or injury by explosives; throwing explosives at property or persons; use or possession of flammable liquid in breakable container.
Burglary, Armed or an Assault	Includes armed burglary, breaking and entering with intent to assault with or without dangerous weapon.

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Destruction of Property	Includes injury or destruction of electrical utility property, boundary markings, historical monuments, schoolhouse or church, building, personal property; defacement or injury of county building; throwing oil of vitriol; destroying timber; breaking glass or injury to fences; defacement of property with paint; injury to religious, educational, etc., institutions; destruction of property by inmate at correctional institution; destruction of property by prisoners; damaging irrigation machinery; destruction or alteration of motor vehicle identification numbers; alteration of identifying numbers.
Embezzlement	Includes bank officers, fraud or embezzlement; embezzlement by brokers/agents; fiduciaries fraud; defraud company's assets.
Forgery and Uttering	Includes forgery or alteration of lottery tickets; stealing, forging or falsifying; making false certificate of title, learning permits, licenses, registration or inspection stickers; obtaining signature under false pretenses; unlawful use of credit cards; publishing code of non-existing credit cards; false/forged records, certificates, returns; railroad tickets, passes or badges, injures, defrauds, falsely makes, alters, forges or counterfeits; uttering false records; possession of 10 or more counterfeit bills; uttering false instrument; possession of false/forged counterfeit bills, tools/materials to make counterfeit notes.
Fraud	Includes false representation; securities violations; provider making false representations; fraud of telecommunication service; fraudulent use of telecommunication; obtaining goods by fraud; stock, fraudulent issue or transfer; corporation, books false entries with intent to defraud; presentation of false claims; obtaining goods under false pretenses; false invoice of cargo, intent to defraud insurer; insurance policy, penalty/fraud claims; interception of wire and oral communications.
Larceny From Elder or Disabled Person	Includes larceny from person 65 or older; larceny from person 60 or older, or disabled.
Larceny/Stealing	Includes stealing in building, vessel or railroad car, stealing in a truck, tractor/semi-trailer or freight container; larceny - general provision and penalties; larceny by check; unlawful taking of money by transporter; larceny of bicycle; concealing leased or rented property.
Receiving Stolen Goods	Includes receiving and buying stolen goods; common receiver of stolen goods (habitual).
Shoplifting	Includes shoplifting as a third offense.
Theft of Motor Vehicle or non-Motor Vehicle	Removal of motor vehicle with intent to defraud insurer; theft of motor vehicle or trailer; concealment of motor vehicle or trailer thief; unlawful taking or use of transportation media.
Unarmed Burglary/Breaking and Entering	Includes unarmed breaking and entering in night time; breaking and entering a building, vessel or vehicle in night time with intent to commit a misdemeanor or felony, entering by daytime or breaking and entering by

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Sex Offense

Assault With Intent to Commit Rape

Assault with Intent to Rape, Child < 16

Crimes Against Nature

Indecent Asslt & Battery on Child Under 14

Indecent A&B on Mentally Retarded Victim

Indecent Asslt & Battery on Victim 14 or Older

Other Sex Offenses

Rape

Rape and Abuse of a Child

Rape of a Child with Force

Sex Offenses Involving a Minor

Sexual Assault - Out of State/Federal Inmates

Unnatural Acts

Violation of Sex Offender Registry

night time a building, vehicle or vessel with intent to commit a felony; entering dwelling in night time or breaking and entering in a building, vehicle or vessel in daytime with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering or entering railroad car with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering trucks, tractors or trailers.

Sex Offenses Against the Person. Consist of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 (Crimes Against the Person) and Chapter 272 offenses (Crimes Against Chastity, Morality, Decency and Good Order).

Includes attempts to rape.

Assault with Intent to Commit Rape, Child Under 16 Years.

The abominable and detestable crime against nature, either with mankind or beast.

Indecent Assault and Battery on Child Under 14.
Includes indecent assault and battery on a minor.

Indecent Assault and Battery on Mentally Retarded Victim.

Indecent Assault and Battery on Victim 14 or Older.

Includes adultery, fornication, open and gross lewdness and lascivious behavior, drugging persons for unlawful intercourse, dissemination of obscene matter.

Age of victim not specified, or does not fall under a rape of child category.

Statutory rape, victim under 16 years old.

Age of victim under 16 years old.

Includes enticing person under 16 away for marriage, inducing person under 18 to have sexual intercourse, inducing a minor into prostitution, prostitutes deriving support from a child, distribution of obscene articles to minors, child pornography, dissemination of materials of child in state of nudity, dissemination of visual materials of child engaged in sexual conduct, knowingly purchasing or possession of visual material of child depicted in sexual conduct.

Used for sexual assault cases for out-of-state or federally sentenced inmates whose offense does not fit in another sex offense category.

Includes unnatural acts, lascivious acts, assault to commit unnatural sex acts.

Failure to register as a sex offender, misuse of sex offender registry information.